

25 - Mass - Lawrence

THIRTY-THIRD  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
LAWRENCE CITY MISSION

PRESENTED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING,  
SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18,  
1892.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

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# LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ORGANIZED, - - - - MARCH, 1859.

INCORPORATED, - - - - JUNE, 1876.

<i>President:</i>	- - - -	GILBERT E. HOOD
<i>Treasurer:</i>	- - - -	JAMES H. KIDDER
<i>Auditor:</i>	- - - -	HIRAM F. MILLS
<i>Secretary:</i>	- - - -	CLARK CARTER

## MEMBERS FOR 1892-3:

ALDRED, JOHN.	MATTHEWS, REV. HARRY
AMORY, REV. A. H.	MCALPINE, WM. T.
BARLOW, RICHARD R.	MCAYEAL, REV. R. A., D. D.
BARRELL, WILLIAM A.	MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK C.
BEACH, LAURANDUS	MELVIN, N. P. H.
BOYNTON, REV. F. H.	MILLS, HIRAM F.
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN	MILLS, HUGH
BUELL, H. A.	MOOERS, ELIJAH M.
BURLEY, E. T.	MOSES, KIRK W.
BUTLER, A. E.	PARKER, WALTER E.
BUTLER, FREDERICK	RUSSELL, GEORGE W.
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.	RYDER, REV. F. W.
CABOT, GEORGE D.	SARGENT, G. W., M. D.
CARTER, REV. CLARK	SEARLE, REV. W. S.
CHASE, REV. E. A.	SELDEN, GEORGE L.
CLARKE, FREDERICK E.	SHARPE, ANDREW
COUCH, HENRY J.	SHATTUCK, JOSEPH
FORSYTH, JOHN	SHERMAN, WM. F.
GIBBS, REV. WM. E.	SILSBEE, FRANCIS H.
HALL, GEORGE W.	SMERDON, JAMES
HARTSHORNE, W. D.	SMITH, GEORGE A.
HERRICK, HORATIO G.	SPENCER, REV. H. A.
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.	SPOONER, REV. THOMAS
HOOD, GILBERT E.	STEARNS, A. W.
HORNE, J. H.	STONE, ANDREW C.
HUMPHREYS, C. J. R.	THATCHER, REV. W. A.
KEESE, REV. W. A.	TULLER, REV. E. P.
KIDDER, DR. J. H.	TYRIE, REV. THOMAS
KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.	VARNEY, AUSTIN E.
LAMPREY, A. A.	WHITESIDE, REV. THOMAS
LORD, DANIEL W.	WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.
LYALL, JAMES B.	WOOD, REV. HENRY
	YOUNG, REV. GEORGE H.

OFFICE: 206 ESSEX STREET.

HOURS: 9 TO 10 A.M., 3 TO 5 P.M.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held Saturday evening, October 29, 1892.

The old board of officers was unanimously re-elected, namely:

<i>President,</i>	.	.	.	.	GILBERT E. HOOD.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	.	.	.	.	JAMES H. KIDDER.
<i>Auditor,</i>	.	.	.	.	HIRAM F. MILLS.
<i>Secretary,</i>	.	.	.	.	CLARK CARTER.

The report of the treasurer was read and accepted. The secretary being absent on account of sickness, a committee was authorized to hear his report whenever he should be able to present it, and if deemed expedient to accept it as the annual report of the Mission, and to arrange for the public anniversary.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Lawrence City Mission: Revs. E. P. Tuller, Thomas Whiteside, W. A. Thatcher, W. S. Searle, and Messrs. Francis H. Silsbee, Richard R. Barlow, George W. Hall and James Smerdon.

On November 19 the committee referred to above met, heard the Secretary's report, adopted it, and directed that the Anniversary be held in the City Hall, Sunday evening, December 18.



## ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The public anniversary was held in the City Hall on Sunday evening, December 18. The singing was by the Quartet choir of the Unitarian church. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. P. Tuller of the Second Baptist church; the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read; and an address was delivered by Rev. George H. Young of the Unitarian church. The exercises closed with the Benediction by Rev. Thomas Tyrie.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

### SALARY FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1891,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 41 49
Received from Pacific Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	375 00
Atlantic Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
Everett Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	120 00
Pemberton Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	67 50
Essex Company,	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
E. Davis & Son,	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Duck Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	45 00
Merrimack Valley R. R.,	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Arlington Mills,	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Farwell Bleachery,	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Lawrence Gas Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
Philips & Kunhardt,	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Lawrence Lumber Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Stanley & Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Russell Paper Co,	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,368 99
Paid Salary of City Missionary,	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Balance on hand October 1, 1892,	-	-	-	-	-	\$168 99

### RELIEF FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1891,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 377 11
Grace Church,	-	-	-	-	-	59 20
Trinity Church,	-	-	-	-	-	120 88
Lawrence Street Church,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Unitarian Church,	-	-	-	-	-	96 00
Haverhill Street Methodist Church,	-	-	-	-	-	135 00
United Congregational Church,	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
St. Mark's M. E. Church,	-	-	-	-	-	8 00
St. John's Episcopal Church,	-	-	-	-	-	10 96
Garden Street M. E. Church,	-	-	-	-	-	57 16
First Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Free Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	-	1 00
South Congregational Church,	-	-	-	-	-	19 16
First Universalist Church,	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>						<u>\$1,183 47</u>

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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>									\$1,183 47
German Presbyterian Church,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Parker Street M. E. Church,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
St. Paul's Church,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 50
Trinity Church Sunday School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 50
Thanksgiving donations:									
E. F. Searles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Cash,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Duncan Wood,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
Miss Morrison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 00
Rev. J. M. Portal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
Clara F. Prescott,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Kirk Moses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Gifts for special purposes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144 05
Gifts from individuals:									
Samuel White,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Mrs. M. H. Jones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 00
A. W. Stearns,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 00
A Friend,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
George L. Seldon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
A. W. Allyn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Mrs. Carter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
A Friend,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
H. P. Robinson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Returned by beneficiaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 07
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Total from all sources,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,100 09
Paid out through City Missionary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,716 19
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Balance on hand October 1, 1892,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$383 90

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I have examined the accounts of J. H. Kidder, Treasurer of the Lawrence City Mission, for the past year, and find them correct with proper vouchers for the money paid out.

Nov. 18, 1892.

H. F. MILLS, Auditor.



THIRTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

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*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The only right to existence which can be claimed by any charitable society is based on its usefulness. The Lawrence City Mission presents in this, its thirty-third, annual report its right to the continued financial and moral support of the citizens of Lawrence by a simple setting forth of some of the work done during the past year. It should however be understood that much of the most interesting and helpful work of the mission is of such a delicate personal character, that it would be betraying sacred confidence to mention it in a public report. It is proper in this place to allude only to such cases as would not be generally recognized,

unless there is occasion to warn the public of imposture.

In its relationship of friend to the friendless the Lawrence City Mission has undertaken and carried to a successful issue many cases where misfortune or oppression was causing severe suffering. About Christmas time our attention was called to an interesting French family, where sickness and loss of work had reduced the parents from a condition of independence and comfort to absolute want. The pressing needs of the family were supplied, the man was provided with intermittent work, a discreet visitor was sent to call regularly with words of encouragement and helpful suggestions, and by the return of spring with the revival of the man's trade he was self-supporting once more, and had returned the loans made to him by the Mission.

Several cases of costly transportation have been undertaken during the past year. In one case an invalid girl was sent home to England by her sister, the Mission advancing the price of the ticket, and afterward receiving it back in faithful weekly instalments. In another case an Armenian, whose ill health had unfitted him for work, was ticketed through to his distant home. His compatriots in this city contributed more than half of the expense, and the remainder was secured from the State Board of Charities. We had the satisfaction of learning by letters from his friends that the man reached

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his home in Asiatic Turkey after many hardships; and later we received intelligence of his death. Poor fellow! he had said that he wanted to get home to die in the midst of his family. In a third transportation case a large family, who seemed utterly unable to support themselves in this country were sent home to Wales, one of our churches contributing the amount necessary to pay for the tickets, and also clothing the family comfortably; and to this day not one word of grateful recognition of our work has been received across the water from the aided persons or their friends.

In two instances the aid of the City Missionary has been sought by young women who had been betrayed under promise of marriage. In both these cases summary proceedings before the Police Court under the laws relating to bastardy were followed by the marriage of the young people concerned.

In several instances where little children were neglected or ill-treated the advice of our Secretary has been sought and followed, so that by complaint lodged with the efficient local officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the little ones have been transferred by the Court from the custody of unworthy parents to the charge of State or City officials, who have placed them in happier surroundings. This matter of neglected children is one which ought to



excite a larger general interest. . Nothing can be done for the relief of the suffering children without trustworthy and sufficient evidence; and such evidence is usually obtainable only from near neighbors. But it is often a delicate, if not a dangerous, matter to make a complaint concerning the ill treatment of a neighbor's child. In the notable cases of the past year the officers would have been helpless had not the outraged sympathies of eye-witnesses given courage to speak plainly of what they knew. But there are several other cases in our city concerning which evidence is desired. Philanthropic and courageous people are hereby urged to report either to the City Mission, or direct to the local officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Moulton Batchelder or W. E. Rowell, Esq., the names and addresses of all children who apply at the door for food or clothing. If this child-begging is in any case the result of real need, the need ought to be, and can be, effectively remedied. Public and private charity are generous enough in this city to obviate the necessity of our little children being educated as beggars. But if the child-begging proves on investigation to be as needless as it has proved in every instance into which the City Mission has carefully inquired, the sooner it is suppressed the better. One family where the drunken parents are relieved of the necessity of work

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by the persistent and systematic begging of the children, has been for years a menace to the peace, the health, and the morality of the city. So abundant has been the food supply as to train the children in the grossest wastefulness; so great has been the response to the little beggars' appeals that a premium has been set upon their ragged and dirty appearance; so successful has been the telling of falsehoods that truth and honesty are discounted; and so profitable have been boldness and indelicacy that the little girl of the family was a prostitute at twelve years of age. Every person who cares to save the children of poverty from the lives of degradation and shame, which are worse than poverty, ought to co-operate with us by promptly reporting every case of begging by children.

It is an especially pleasant duty to supplement this exhortation with a word of commendation. The tramp finds little encouragement in Lawrence. The tender-hearted people who persist in giving breakfasts and dinners to these frowsy and odorous gentlemen of leisure are growing fewer every day. Our police officers are watchful of all suspicious looking strangers, and give them little encouragement to idle away their time on our street corners; and our genial friend, Mr. Adams, of the Gospel Mission, has a very persuasive way of advising his lodgers to get work or walk out of town.



The tramp is a man worthy of our Christian love, and a fit subject for our Good Samaritan impulses. If he really wants work it is our duty to do what we can to help him get it. But if he prefers squalid indolence to honest toil it is not our duty to make his indolence more remunerative than hard work. Therefore the general public will be doing Christian kindness to the tramp by sending him along for investigation to the City Mission or the Police Station.

Our Secretary keeps a register of all cases of need which may be reported to him in any way. 275 new cases have been recorded by him during the past year. He receives frequent inquiry concerning these registered cases. He welcomes all such inquiry. It shows that people desire to act intelligently in bestowing their charities. Often it reveals much tenderness of feeling and a beautiful solicitude for the welfare and comfort of some needy or suffering neighbor. And our Secretary, by his knowledge of these registered cases, is often able to give prompt and efficient expression to the inquirer's good intentions. Not long ago two ladies called at his home late in the evening to ask what could be done for a young girl whom they had found seriously ill with pleurisy. She was in a room alone in a large boarding house. There was no one to care for her, and very little opportunity for these

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friends to give her efficient nursing even if they should spend the night with her. On mention of her name the City Missionary at once recalled her whole history, her personal worth, and the propriety of making especial exertions in her behalf. He was at liberty to pay the Hospital expenses of such a case from special funds at his disposal; a telephonic communication with the Superintendent of the Hospital secured the prompt response that the patient might be brought in at that unusual hour; and her friends had the immediate satisfaction of aiding her removal from her comfortless room to one of the restful beds and the kind care of the nurses at the Hospital. In a few days she was well again and able to return to her work.

The large registration of cases of supposed or actual need, now numbering nearly four thousand, also enables your Secretary to render effective assistance in detecting or suppressing fraudulent applicants for aid. Occasionally our city is visited by a professional fraud who succeeds in obtaining a few dollars from thoughtless people. But comparatively little of this kind of work is done in Lawrence. As with the tramps, the public generally and the police in particular are watchful; and the persons of evil intent rarely remain here over night. We have, however, a few families resident among us who periodically plan a raid on the generosity of our good

people. Of these frequent mention is made at the office of the Lawrence City Mission. Inquiries are presented as to the propriety of aiding this family, or as to the truthfulness of that woman's story. You will receive with satisfaction the statement that this kind of undeserving cases is quite limited. It is a long time since we have heard of a new case of this kind. There are a few who make a specialty of working the families of clergymen; but they are now well known and rarely meet with any success. There are others who try to make pecuniary gain of sending their children to different Sunday Schools; but they are well watched, so that over-lapping of aid is rare. And then there are individual adventurers, who go about with their varying appeals in behalf of the sick child of a neighbor, or for the means to remove to another town where work can be obtained, or for the sickly husband or wife, or for money to buy spectacles for the failing eyes so as to continue to earn a living at the loom. They manage to collect considerable money; but most of it goes for a different purpose from the one suggested in the appeal; and inquiry at the office of the City Mission would have shown in nearly every instance that the giver was deceived.

There is genuine need enough in such a city as Lawrence to keep alive the sympathies of the kind-hearted



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people and to deplete the pocket-books of the generous. That is the reason that this repeated warning is given concerning the indiscriminate giving to applicants whose condition is not fully known. The old people who are bravely struggling to live decently and to support themselves so as not to go to the poorhouse; the widows toiling night and day to educate their children; the families where long and severe illness has crippled the bread-winner; such cases of need we count worthy of our patient and loving and generous attention; and many such cases are known to the City Missionary, but their stories are too sacred to be mentioned in a public report. For the relief of these cases we appeal to the generous public for financial support, and in their behalf we ask for an increase to our list of friendly visitors.

It is with particular satisfaction that we refer to the progress made during the past year in this matter of friendly visiting. Scientific charity has for a long time insisted that poverty's greatest need was not so much money as a friend. It is impossible for the City Missionary or for a dozen paid agents of a missionary society to act the part of the intimate friend in all the cases of need arising in a city of the size of Lawrence. But it is possible to bring intelligent and sympathetic volunteers individually into touch with every person needing a

friend. Within the last half year, through a new impulse felt within the organization of "The King's Daughters" our Mission has received a large addition to its list of such friendly visitors. Our thanks are due them for their efficient and devoted service. At the session of the New England Conference of Charities recently held in Lynn one of these visitors who has entered upon her work with exceptional enthusiasm presented a paper on this general line of work, a few quotations from which will serve to illustrate the character of the work and perhaps to stimulate others to volunteer for the service:

"Babies are just the loveliest kind of introduction. One cannot walk through the poorer streets of any city without seeing dozens of children, and at least half a dozen babies; and if you will only just stop to look at some baby who is being cared for by its mother, complimenting the child if possible, you are sure to have made a good impression. Then if you will pass that way again before long you will be apt to run across the same woman; just exchange a few words, and you will be acquainted before you know it. Friendly visiting need not be limited to the parlor or confined within four walls. The poor are hospitable and simple-hearted. As soon as they are assured of one's kindly interest, their hearts and homes are open to receive one. The idea



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of social differences never occurs to them. Hence it is that one who seeks this work from motives of sentiment will be apt to fail. Only the love of God must fill one's heart; then pride will be laid aside, pity will take the place of blame, and soon to your surprise you will find yourselves actually loving them, in spite of dirt and misery and even wilful sin. It is sympathy and encouragement they want, the feeling that there is someone who really does take an interest in them and cares whether they succeed or not."

This is the spirit in which many friendly visitors have been aiding the Mission during the past year. Only one or two families are assigned to each visitor, so that the work is not burdensome, and the visits can be frequent enough to be of the most advantage. It will be a good thing for the poor and discouraged people of this city if you who are more fortunate can provide a friendly visitor of the true spirit for every such family.

Another department of our work which has received more systematic attention of late is the care of persons discharged from our local House of Correction. It has always been understood that prisoners on their discharge were welcome to such advice and aid from the City Missionary as might be needed to establish them in honest and sober lives. In many instances clothing, transportation or employment has been provided. But

for some time past a special effort has been made in behalf of the discharged women. Some have homes or friends ready to receive them at once. Such decline, as they do not need, the friendly offices of the Mission. But every woman who is at all uncertain of her future, or who desires decent companionship as she comes out into the free world's temptations, is met by Miss Peabody and accompanied to some place of safety. If need requires she is protected until work and a home are provided. This feature of our work has been made possible by the permission given the Secretary to employ at his discretion an assistant who may be called on for such emergencies. In this way at slight expense to the Mission Miss Helen B. Peabody has proved a valuable addition to the efficiency of our efforts.

A year ago the liberal donation from E. F. Searles, supplemented by many smaller gifts, enabled us to send a special Thanksgiving remembrance into nearly two hundred families. The present year we have had special funds sufficient for only twenty families. But if the distinct declaration of the people of Lawrence at the recent elections against the licensing of the liquor traffic shall be obeyed by our incoming city government, the year 1893 will be memorable for the marked decrease in both crime and poverty, and we shall all have occasion for giving thanks together at the return

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of autumn. Insistence upon obedience to the popular will is the present duty of every philanthropist in Lawrence.

We cannot conclude this report without expressing our deep appreciation of the ready co-operation with our secretary on the part of the organizations and individuals to whom he has found it necessary to turn for advice or aid. The Police Department, the Board of Health, the Clerk of the Overseers of the Poor, the ladies in charge of the Hospital and Children's Home, the committees of the Grand Army and Ladies' Relief Corps, the pastors of Churches of every name have cheerfully united in sharing our Secretary's efforts to relieve the distresses of the poor of our city.

# ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

REV. GEO. H. YOUNG,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

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*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The City Mission, under whose auspices we meet, aims to attain the standard of modern ideals and requirements. An immense advance has been made in recent years in all matters relating to charity and philanthropy. Formerly all large communities were infested with a beggar class, going from door to door, soliciting alms. They received what in the aggregate must have amounted to great sums. It was an easy way to get a living; it was an easy way in which to exercise the philanthropic spirit; sympathy was touched and the desire to do good prompted the bestowal of alms. Finally there came questions as to whether indiscriminate charity was wise, whether enlightened ways of looking at things would not condemn doling out alms at invitation of every beggar, whether civilization was not hindered by what it came to be believed was encouraging and fostering a pauper class. And it was seen that such inquiries could be answered in only one way. Then it was that men began to study the whole problem of poverty and its cure as never before, and it was learned that all its varying phases formed part of the great field of social science than which none is more important nor more pressingly needful for wise and thorough consideration. It is interesting to see how charity and its administration has come to be



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regarded as laced and interlaced with many such problems as industrial education, with better homes for the poor, with temperance and other similar matters. You cannot isolate any branch of social science — it impringes on all the rest; they are all bound in one. For this reason it is found that this Mission which convenes us to-night is not and cannot be simply the distributing agency for such gifts in money or cast off clothing or food which the generosity of corporations or individuals puts into its hands. All that is good if wisely administered, but without that wisdom it would be a source of injury.

Of necessity, the Mission is limited to work for those who, in the race of life, have not won the prizes; those who perchance overtaken by misfortune have found the load of life heavy. It goes without saying that very many who need the ministry of the Mission are the incompetent, those who by natural endowment are the less favored, those, who, if prizes are for those who wish to compete would have no sort of promise for that competition. "One star differeth from another star in glory." We all understand that the obstacles in the way of most men are those of their make up. Obstructions are not generally placed in the path by other men. They are in the personality of the individual himself. Those who work in charity lines see the proof of this over and over again. The misery in a vast proportion of the houses of the poor has its foundation in the individuals there housed. Margaret Fuller uttered a truth when she said "the dæmons are not busy enough at the births of most men; they do not give them individuality deep enough for truth to take root in." If one has tried the work of elevating those who are in the lower grades of life he has seen the proof of that saying. He has attempted to touch the deeps, and then found that the deeps were few. The problem of benefitting often comes back to the previous question of increasing the power and worth of the personality, and that is the immense problem of all life. Charity workers well understand how tremendous their work becomes by just this factor, and so they seek, if they are wise, not merely amelioration of suffering and misery in the moment, but also some method of touching the deeper possibilities and enlarg-



ing the character and life. That is the meaning of the large emphasis which the Associated Charities are putting upon Friendly Visiting which with the motto "not alms, but a friend," is striving to make burdened and disconsolate souls feel that some other heart by sympathy, good will and Christian charity will in its rejoicing rejoice and in its weeping will weep.

"The holy supper is kept indeed,  
In whatso we share with another's need;  
Not that which we give, but what we share;  
For the gift without the giver is bare:  
Who bestows himself with his alms feeds three,  
Himself, his hungering neighbor and me."

It is the introduction of this new personal element in our modern charity which lifts it far above the mere bestowment of alms. This City Mission believes that to merely relieve distress is small part of its work. It must aim so far as it may to aid in redeeming and uplifting character. However small may be the ground on which we can build yet the supreme end of this ministry must be enlarging the life of those to whom we minister.

The modern spirit approves of all good effort for rightly fitting the individual and rightly placing him in life. Those who have the good of our City Mission at heart would rejoice to aid in the introduction into our city of industrial education so that our boys and girls might be better fitted for larger places in life than their parents have filled. Do you remind me that ours is pre-eminently an industrial community? And so it is, but I venture the assertion if we could see the idea of industrial education taken hold of here in the modern spirit and fashion, very many of our children would be so cultured, their natural aptitude so developed and increased that they would be by and by qualified to do much which the hunderd life of the factory will not include. Our labor organizations have imperilled our future by their opposition to the apprentice system. Industrial education is approving itself in Italy, England, Germany, Austria and elsewhere. Fit the young people for useful lives and you do a vast deal toward making organized charity useless. An ancient rabbi said truthfully: "He who would not bring up his

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son to a trade, was as if he forced him to be a thief." Bestow all the aid to increase competency you will, remembering all the time the wise warning offered by ancient Rome, where, according to Lecky, during the decline of the empire the poor became so demoralized by the amount of charity bestowed that to a great extent they ceased to work and their children were provided for in increasing numbers in charitable asylums. Wherever you touch this problem and treat it in the light of the modern spirit you find it all comes back to increasing competency, to so arming the individual that he shall come prepared wisely and well to wrestle with whatever of circumstance may confront him. And that process must begin very early ; indeed some one who is wise and witty says if you want to convert a child you must begin the good work very early in the life of his grandmother. It is not only the sins of the father that influence down to the third and fourth generation but it is also a fact that all general characteristics of the parent appear in the child. My friend wittily said that his children must have taken their musical ability from him for he had none left, but it is true that their good gifts\* were inheritances from some ancestry. But the problem is—taking the world as we find it—what to do with it? Seeing how distant society is from the Millenium, how to aid the good time in coming. Our wisest men insist that too much cannot be done for the children. Prevention is wiser than reformation—an ounce of it better than a pound of cure—We must seek methods which shall mold children rightly in order to secure the future. A wise authority says, "from neglected childhood comes the most of our poverty and crime."

But it is only 21 years since the state of Michigan established its governmental home for dependent children, the first ever known, assuming guardianship of those needy little ones, putting them into families so far as possible and properly supervising their care. From that time to the present our American philanthropy has increasingly interested itself in the child problem satisfied that here was the bed rock on which to build any fabric that should be at all hopeful and promising. Mr. Booth is trying his gigantic scheme of lessening poverty and crime by his city farm and over-the-seas

colonies, but he is dealing with only the scum which rises to the surface—there are immense underlayers whose fermenting conditions are all the time supplying increasing amounts of that scum. The modern problem is bigger than how to purify the surface scum: it is how to introduce that wise leavening process of civilization by which conditions shall be so changed that these ill effects will not be all the time repeating themselves. Sir Charles Reed said the efforts put forth in England in behalf of child saving had in a few years vastly prevented crime; it is asserted that by this cause many of the prisons of England are closed.

In many of the cities of Germany there is so great determination to save the children and to save the future that not only orphans but children of depraved parents or of parents permanently unfit by illness or other causes to care for the little ones, are taken in charge by the government and placed in families in villages where they will be sure of good care and proper oversight. An enthusiastic writer goes so far as to say that if society would only do properly this preventive work among the children there would be saved the necessity of all other remedial work. He goes on to say that we can control the pauperism of the future very largely in the degree that we care for and mold the dependent children of today.

I have dwelt upon this matter of a true philanthropy dealing with childhood because I deem it the most important matter which social science can consider, and the matter of largest interest with which such an institution as our City Mission has to deal. Of course it has many other problems—the alleviating of pressing suffering and misery, the tramp problem, advising discharged prisoners and similar things, but it can do nothing that shall tell on the future more greatly than what it can do for betterment of childhood.

I would that we might see this mission greatly enlarging its scope in such a way as to be a college of social science. Every community needs training in the direction of what modern experts have learned on all these problems relating to the public weal. There are men and women competent to teach and enlighten on all these topics with which modern charity and philanthropy have to do and I think of no better work—no more needed work in this community



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that this city mission might accomplish, than to bring that expert testimony before our people, that by address, discussion and friendly conference, there might be wise education regarding how modern charity differs from that of old times and what the last word of social science has to say. I firmly believe the outcome would be the adoption among us here of much which would work for betterment—the interesting of our people along lines which sometimes in private conversations get mooted, but which for want of organized effort drops fruitless and is forgotten. It is not that people are unwilling to aid the advance, but it is that many times they are ignorant as to what constitutes advance. Such a lyceum in the interest of progress as I have suggested would educate and inspire—and education and inspiration are the needs of today in the sphere of social science.

Because the City Mission is doing so well with the limited means at its disposal it is justified in coming before this people with the plea that it shall have means put into its hands for doing better work—for multiplying its agencies for benefitting this community. That it may do this better work, that it may stand abreast of modern methods, that it may keep step with advanced workers in charity and philanthropy—that it may assist in multiplying in this city whatever agencies can lessen pauperism and crime, that it may uplift the poor and give heaven's own light where now is darkness is the fond hope of those who have it in charge.

## APPENDIX A.

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Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from  
October 1, 1891 to September 30, 1892.

Total calls at the office . . . . .	2363
Applications for relief . . . . .	1265
Applications for work . . . . .	217
Calls for consultations or advice . . . . .	886
Temporary work found . . . . .	23
Permanent work found . . . . .	4
Garments given away . . . . .	523
Yards of cloth given . . . . .	1019
Pairs of shoes given . . . . .	235
Hats given . . . . .	31
Orders for provisions given . . . . .	337
Orders for coal . . . . .	74
Orders for wood . . . . .	22
Orders for medicine . . . . .	19
Rent paid . . . . .	16
Transportation provided . . . . .	31
Aided to enter institutions . . . . .	11
Calls made by the secretary and assistant . . . . .	651
Letters and postals written . . . . .	686
Mission fund expended in relief . . . . .	\$1469 20
Mission funds loaned . . . . .	44 25
Pemberton Relief Fund expended . . . . .	414 17
Miller Relief Fund expended . . . . .	120 00
Printing, stationery, and office expenses . . . . .	196 86



## APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City mission during the year from October 1, 1891 to September 30, 1892.

### NATIVITY.

United States (white) . . . . .	114
United States (colored) . . . . .	2
Canadian . . . . .	13.5
English . . . . .	53.5
German . . . . .	9
Irish . . . . .	63.5
Scotch . . . . .	13.5
Other countries . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	275

### EDUCATION.

Can read and write . . . . .	196
Can read, but not write . . . . .	0
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	79

### MARITAL STATE.

Married couples . . . . .	93
Widows . . . . .	38
Deserted wives . . . . .	16
Single women . . . . .	16
Deserted husbands and widowers . . . . .	30
Single men . . . . .	82

### CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Accident . . . . .	7
Imprisonment of bread winner . . . . .	11
Insanity . . . . .	5
Insufficient earnings . . . . .	7
Intemperance . . . . .	45
Lack of employment . . . . .	72
No male support . . . . .	19
Physical defect . . . . .	2
Shiftlessness or inefficiency . . . . .	5
Sickness and old age . . . . .	51

### DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief . . . . .	12
Should have temporary relief . . . . .	111
Needed work rather than relief . . . . .	73
Should have in-door relief . . . . .	11
Should have transportation from city . . . . .	15
Should be disciplined . . . . .	2
Not requiring aid . . . . .	51



“Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity.”

“The charity which is most effectual is that which is the most practical.”

“That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame.”

### FORM OF BEQUEST.

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I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of  
for the purposes of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.